

OCHKUR, P.P., POPOVA, S.N. (Alma-Ata)

Case of prolonged course of Q fever with a fatal outcome
[with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.9:69-74 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.N. Bartoshevich)
i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. P.P. Ochkur)
Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(Q FEVER, case reports.

prolonged course with fatal outcome (Rus))

POPOVA, S.N., assistant

Bacteriological diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid diseases with the aid of cultures made from the roseolae. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.8: 18-21 '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - professor Ye.N. Bartoshevich) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.

(TYPHOID FEVER--DIAGNOSIS) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.G.; SHATSKIY, N.S., redaktor; KRESTOVNIKOV, V.N., redaktor;
POPOVA, S.T., redaktor; KARPOV, I.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Copper-bearing sandstone in the western region of central Kazakhstan.
Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.93:1-122 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent akademii nauk SSSR (for Shatskiy)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Kazakhstan--Copper ores)

SHADLUN, T.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, I.P., akademik, redaktor; BETEKHTIN, A.G.,
redaktor; POPOVA, S.T., redaktor; KARPOV, I.I., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

Mineralogy of the oxidation zone of pyrite deposits in Mednogorsk in
the Southern Urals. Trudy Inst.geol. nauk no.96:1-102 '48.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Betekhtin)
(Mednogorsk--Pyrites)

FERSMAN, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich, akademik; MAMUROVSKIY, A.A. [deceased], otv. red.; BELOV, N.V., akademik, red.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; SAUKOV, A.A., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; POPOVA, T.S., red. izd-va; POPOVA, S.T., red.; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.7. 1962. 592 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Saukov).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mamurovskiy).

(Precious stones)

SOKOLOV, G.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, I.F., akademik, redaktor; BETEKHTIN, A.G.,
redaktor; POPOVA, S.T., redaktor; KARPOV, I.I., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

Composition, conditions of crystallization, and regularities of
chromites in the Urals. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.97:1-127 '48.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Betekhtin)
(Ural Mountains--Chromite)

15.2220

27123
S/007/61/000/010/001/002
B107/B110

AUTHORS: Stishov, S. M., Popova, S. V.

TITLE: New modification of silica of higher density

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 10, 1961, 837 - 839

TEXT: The present paper gives data on formation conditions, optical constants, microhardness, interplanar spacings of a new SiO_2 modification (density: 4.35 g/cm^3). In 1953 L. Jr. Coes produced an SiO_2 modification with $d = 3.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (Ref 1, see below) at ~ 35 kilobars and $500 - 800^\circ\text{C}$, which was then called coesite. A structural analysis made by T. Zoltal and M. Buerger (Ref. 2, Z. Kristallogr. 111, 129, 1959) showed that there exist no radical differences between coesite and other modifications. Its structure corresponds approximately to that of feldspar. SiO_2 with a rutile-type structure was assumed to form at very high pressures (Ref.4, see below); approximate calculations yielded a density of $4.5\text{-}5 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (Ref.5,

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New modification of silica...

(PMT-3) (100 g)), in the longitudinal direction of the crystal yielded 2080 kg/mm², and 1700 kg/mm² perpendicular to it. A powder pattern of the new phase was taken by means of filtered copper radiation. Camera diameter: 114.59 mm. The spacings are given in Table 1:

	d	I	d	I	d	I	d	I
Table	2.95	100	1.234	42	0.947	11	0.8065 α_2	4
	2.24	30	1.215	11	0.940	7	0.8023 α_1	21
b denotes	2.09	1	1.184	4	0.881	3	0.8023 α_2	11
broad line	1.98	42	1.086	3	0.876	3	0.7972 α_1	21
	1.87	21	1.063	4	0.851	2	0.7972 α_2	11
	1.53	72	1.044	5	0.823	11	0.7919 α_1	21
	1.476	30	1.014	5	0.819 α_1	15	0.7919 α_2	11
b	1.326	15	b 0.987	15	0.819 α_2	7		
b	1.293	2			0.8065 α_1	9		

The pattern is very similar to the powder pattern of rutile. The new phase might have a rutile-type structure. It is insoluble in all acids including

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New modification of silica...

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hydrofluoric acid, but easily soluble in melted or dissolved alkalies. Heating up to 900°C during six hours causes the formation of finely crystalline cristobalite. A spectroscopic study of the phase showed that no impurities added during the experiment. A detailed description of the new phase and the experimental method will be published in a separate paper. The authors thank L. F. Vereshchagin for conducting and discussing the work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 non-Soviet references. The four most important references to English-language publications read as follows:
Ref. 1: L. Jr. Coes. Science, 118, p. 131, 1953; Ref. 4: Francis Birch, J. Geophys. Res. 57, p. 227, 1952; Ref. 5: G. S. MacDonald. Amer. J. Sci. 254, p. 713, 1956; Ref. 7: F. P. Bondy; Phys. Rev. 110, p. 134, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
(Department of Geochemistry of Moscow State University)
Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute
of Physics of High Pressures of the Academy of Sciences,
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 4/4

89609

1.1210

S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR,
Semerchan, A. A., Kuzin, N. N., and Popova, S. V.

TITLE: Changes in Resistivity of Some Metals at Pressures of up
to 200 000 kg/cm²

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 2, pp. 320-321

TEXT: The authors studied the resistivity of antimony, arsenic, and calcium at pressures of up to 200 000 kg/cm². Likewise, bismuth, whose resistivity has hitherto been known up to 140 000 kg/cm², was investigated. The bismuth and calcium specimens were made from wire, the antimony and arsenic specimens were thin single crystals. All specimens were chemically pure. As may be seen from changes in resistivity of the specimens graphically represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, arsenic and calcium have a monotonic change of resistivity with rising pressure, bismuth and antimony, however, have not. At 130 000 kg/cm², antimony shows a jump-like change

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89609

Changes in Resistivity of Some Metals
at Pressures of up to 200 000 kg/cm²

S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

in resistivity, bismuth at 125 000 kg/cm². The authors point out the possible use of the jump-like change in resistivity of antimony at 130 000 kg/cm² for the calibration of high-pressure devices. A parallel connection of antimony and bismuth (Fig. 18) would be particularly suited. There are 4 figures and 2 references: 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of the Physics of High Pressures of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

DATE: October 10, 1960

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89609

S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

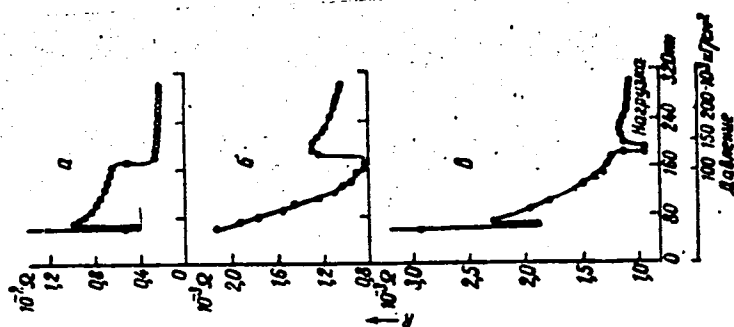


Рис. 1. Изменение электрического сопротивления R: а — висмута; б — суры; в — висмута и суры, соединенных параллельно

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S/020/61/136/002/012/034
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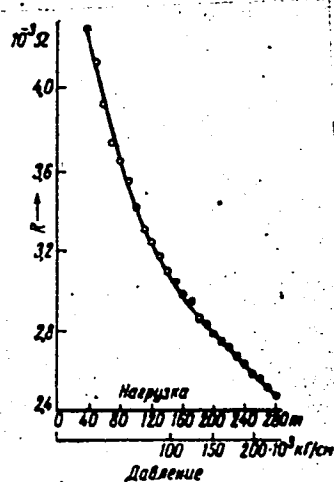


Рис. 3. Изменение электрического сопротивления R мышьяка

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S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

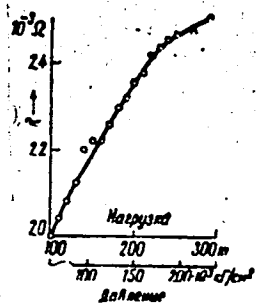


Рис. 4. Изменение электрического сопротивления R кальция

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S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

Legend to Fig. 1: 1a) Resistivity of bismuth. 16) Resistivity of antimony.
18) Resistivity of a bismuth-antimony parallel connection.
Legend to Figs. 3 and 4: Resistivity of arsenic and calcium.

Card 6/6

23807

S/020/61/138/001/011/023
B104/B201

9.4300(1160, 1143, 1136) *low 2108*

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR,
Semernan, A. A., Kuzin, N. N., and Popova, S. V.

TITLE: Change of resistivity of some metals at pressures up to
250,000 kg/cm²

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 138, no. 1, 1961, 84-85

TEXT: This is in continuation of an earlier paper by Vereshchagin et al. (DAN, 136, no. 2, (1961)). The authors wanted to find new polymorphous transformations at high pressures in metals being accompanied by an abrupt change of resistivity. Bridgman (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., 81, 165 (1952)) and Bundy (Phys. Rev., 110, no. 2, (1958)) have been able to identify a considerable number of polymorphous transformations of various metals and alloys at high pressures. The possibility is pointed out of calibrating high-pressure apparatus with the aid of an abrupt change of the resistivity of different alloys at given pressures. The authors used a high-pressure chamber calibrated with the aid of the known resistivity

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23807

Change of resistivity of some metals...

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jumps to determine the resistivity of the following metals: Bi I - II ($25,600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$); Bi II - III ($27,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$); Tl ($45,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$); Ba ($80,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$); Bi VI - VII ($125,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$). Pressure above $125,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ was determined by extrapolation (Fig. 1). The specimens were wires 0.6 - 0.8 mm in diameter, the medium transmitting the pressure was silver chloride. Measurements were conducted at room temperature. Measurement results are graphically presented in Fig. 2. R_{30} is the resistivity of the metal concerned at a pressure of $30,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. X

Bridgman discovered on zirconium at a pressure above $80,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ a sharp drop of the resistivity. The authors have not been able to ascertain this drop up to $250,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. The difference in results is explained by a possible difference in the purity degree of the metals. The authors used zirconium iodide with 99.7 % purity. The following comparative data are offered: Bridgman obtained for Pb: $R_{100}/R_{30} = 0.694$, for Sn:

$R_{100}/R_{30} = 0.707$, for Cd: $R_{100}/R_{30} = 0.795$. Under the same conditions

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S/020/61/138/001/011/023

B104/B201

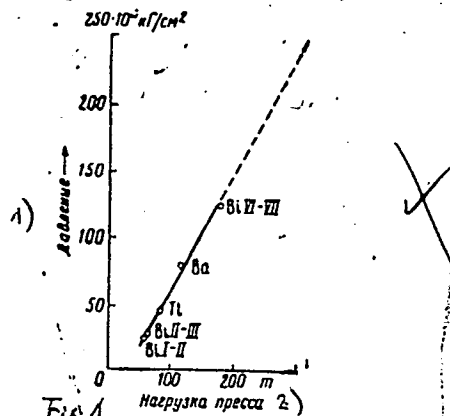
Change of resistivity of some metals...

and in the same succession the authors obtained: 0.683, 0.715, and 0.808.
The difference is not in excess of 2 %. There are 2 figures and
3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Physics of High Pressures, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961

Legend to Fig. 1: 1, pressure in
units of 10^3 kg/cm^2 ; 2, loading
of press in tons.



Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4039666

S/0181/64/006/006/1765/1768

AUTHORS: Itskevich, Ye. S.; Atabayeva, E. Ya.; Popova, S. V.

TITLE: The effect of pressure on the electrical resistivity of bismuth selenide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1765-1768

TOPIC TAGS: electric resistance, bismuth selenide, quasihydrostatic, silver chloride, high pressure chamber, temperature coefficient, catlinite, metallic character

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the electrical resistivity of $n\text{-Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ at various pressures up to 10.4 kilobars and then between 30 and 150 kilobars. They found that at a pressure of about 100 kilobars the resistance fell abruptly, indicating a transition to the metallic state. The technique was similar to the one used for Bi_2Te_3 as given by Ye. S. Itskevich, S. V. Popova and E. Ya. Atabayeva (DAN SSSR 153, 306, 1963). The specimen was cut from bars prepared at the Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR). At room temperature it had a resistance of $5/6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$ and a temperature coefficient of -70

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039666

-80 microvolt/degree. Part of the specimens were prepared as mentioned above, and the others were coated with AgCl. The results of the experiments are given in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. The authors thank L. F. Vereshchagin, corresponding member of the AN SSSR for his interest in this work, and V. A. Kuznestov and V. A. Sukhparov for taking measurements. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vy'sokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of High Pressure Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

DATE ACQ: 19Jun64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

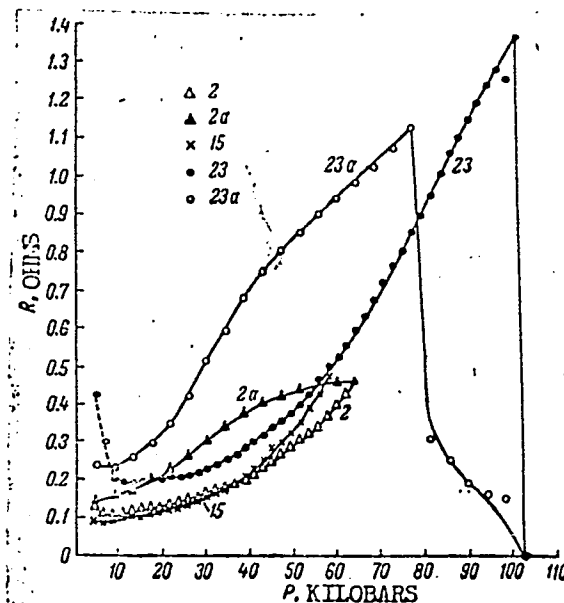
Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4039666

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Effect of quasihydrostatic pressure on the electrical conductivity of $n\text{-Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ at room temperature. (Sample coated with AgCl).

Curves 2, 15, and 23 represent measurements on specimens 2, 15 and 23. Curves 2a and 23a represent measurements on specimens 2 and 23 as the pressure was released. The pressure scale is correct only for increasing pressures.

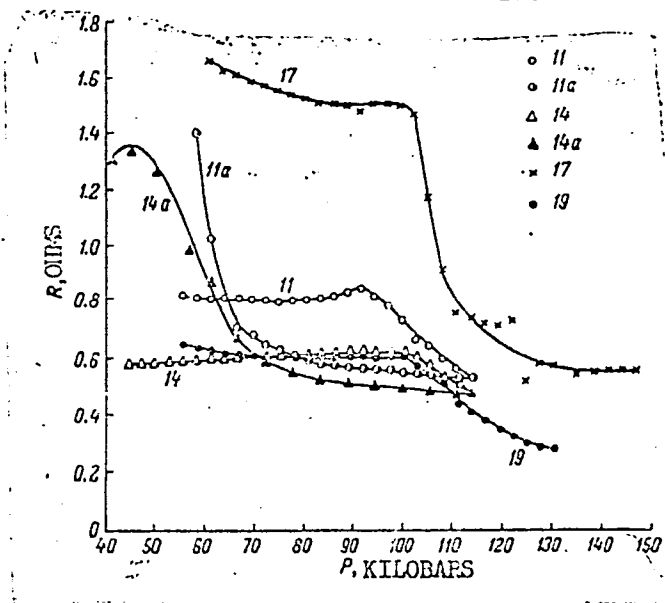


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ACCESSION NR: AP4039666

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 2. Dependence of electrical resistivity of Bi_2Se_3 on quasihydrostatic pressure, obtained by method of Itskevich et al, at room temperature. Curves 11, 14, 17 and 19 represent measurements on specimens 11, 14, 17 and 19. Curves 11a and 14a represent measurements on specimens 11 and 14 as the pressure was released.



Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4041747

S/0181/64/006/007/2223/2225

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F.; Itskevich, Ye. S.; Atabayeva, E. Ya.;
Popova, S. V.

TITLE: On a new modification of Bi_2Se_3

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2223-2225

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth inorganic compound, polymorphism, metal structure, x ray diffraction study

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier study (FTT v. 6, 000, 1964) of the electric resistivity of Bi_2Se_3 as a function of the pressure in the interval up to 140 kbar at room temperature. Along with the previously observed reversible transition to the metallic state observed near 100 kbar at room temperature, an irreversible polymorphic transition was observed at 800C and 120--65 kbar, to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041747

a new phase Bi_2Se_3 II which is metastable under normal conditions. To confirm the polymorphic nature of the transition, the sample was annealed for 2 hours in pure helium (500C), and the reverse transition Bi_2Se_3 II $\rightarrow$ Bi_2Se_3 I was established by x-ray diffraction. The x-ray diffraction pattern has 40 lines which could be identified in a structure of the bismuth type (Bi_2S_3), orthorhombic cell, space group Pbnm (D_{2h}^{16}). The unit cell parameters of the new phase are $a = 11.63 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 11.76 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, and $c = 4.06 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$. The density determined by x-ray diffraction and pycnometrically is 7.8 and $8.0 \pm 0.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$, respectively, confirming the correctness of the proposed structure. The resistivity of the new phase is $1.2\text{--}1.5 \text{ ohm-cm}$, and the temperature coefficient of resistivity is negative between 0 and 100C. The data confirm the correlation between the electric properties and the crystal structure inherent in compounds A_2B_3 of elements of groups V-VI. Data on the electric properties

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041747

of the new phase will be published in the future. "The authors thank S. S. Kabalkina for help with the x-ray diffraction studies." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vy*sokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moscow
(Institute of High Pressure Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

24.7700

also 2108

25309

S/020/61/138/005/009/025
B104/B205

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Semerchan, A. A., and Popova, S. V.

TITLE: Study of the electrical resistance of cerium, lanthanum, and
neodymium at pressures of up to 250.000 kg/cm²

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 5, 1961, 1059-1061

TEXT: This is the continuation of previous papers by the authors (DAN. 136, no. 2, (1961); DAN. 138, no. 1 (1961)), in which the electrical resistance of metals at high pressures (up to 250.000 kg/cm²) has been studied systematically. P. W. Bridgman (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., 81, 165 (1952)) proved that cerium, lanthanum, and neodymium have a minimum at pressures ranging from 50.000 to 100.000 kg/cm². Cerium shows a minimum at 70.000 kg/cm² and a maximum at 90.000 kg/cm². Similar results were obtained by Bridgman for the other two metals. The investigations described here were conducted with a high-pressure chamber which had been calibrated with the help of known sudden changes of the electrical resistance of cerium.

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Study of the electrical resistance of ...

S/020/61/32/005/009/025
B104/B205

tain pressures. The results are graphically represented in Figs. 2-4. The change of the electrical resistance R/R_{30} (R_{30} is the electrical resistance at a pressure of 30,000 kg/cm²) shown in Fig. 2 indicates that cerium has a minimum at 55,000 kg/cm² and a maximum at 80,000 kg/cm². The maximum of the electrical resistance is taken as an indication of a polymorphous conversion occurring at this pressure. Fig. 3 shows analogous curves obtained for two specimens of lanthanum of varying purity: La-I (0.75% Nd, 0.70% Pr, 0.04% Fe) and La x.4 (0.3% Nd, 0.2% Pr, 0.02% Fe). It may be seen that only the last-mentioned type of (chemically pure) lanthanum has a weakly marked minimum at a pressure of approximately 95,000 kg/cm² and weakly marked maxima at 110,000 and 140,000 kg/cm². It is assumed that a polymorphous conversion takes place also here at 110,000 kg/cm². Fig. 4 indicates that neodymium has indistinct minima and maxima at 80,000 and 90,000 kg/cm², respectively. This maximum is likewise ascribed to a polymorphous conversion. The different values of maxima and minima on the resistance curves are explained as being due to a great calibration error. All measurements were made with specimens in wire form

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Study of the electrical resistance of ...

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(1-1.5 mm diameter) at room temperature. Cerium impurities: less than 0.75% Nd, less than 0.75% Pr, $2 \cdot 10^{-2}\%$ Fe, $1 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ Cd, $1 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ Pb, $1 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ H, and $1 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ Sn; neodymium impurities: less than 0.36% Pr and La, and $2 \cdot 10^{-2}\%$ Ca. Following this series of articles, the authors will present a theoretical discussion of their results. There are 4 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokiykh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physics of High Pressures of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1961

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24,2130

25713
S/020/61/139/003/012/025
B104/B201

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR,
Semerchan, A. A., and Popova, S. V.

TITLE: Change of electric resistance of praseodymium, dysprosium,
erbium, and ytterbium at pressures of up to $250,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139, no. 3, 1961, 585 - 586

TEXT: This is the fourth report on studies conducted on changes of electric resistance of metals at high pressures (Vereshchagin et al., DAN, 136, no.2, (1961); DAN, 138, no. 1. (1961); DAN. 138, no. 5. (1961)). The change of relative resistance R/R_{25} (R_{25} being resistance at a pressure of $25,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$) of praseodymium is graphically shown in Fig. 1. Reference is made to the minimum appearing at about $110,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, and it is stated that this pressure dependence of resistance is the same as the one in lanthanum; praseodymium and lanthanum exhibit the same crystal structure. In both of them, a polymorphous transformation of the crystal structure is believed to take place at this pressure. According to measurements by

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B104/E201

Change of electric resistance of

P. W. Bridgman (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., 1952, 81, 165 (1952)) the minimum for praseodymium is at 80.000 kg/cm². This difference is explained by a different degree of purity of the material. The relative resistance of dysprosium as a function of pressure is shown in Fig. 2. There is a minimum at 75.000 kg/cm²; this dependence equals that of neodymium. Data for erbium are graphically presented in Fig. 3; for ytterbium, they are given in Fig. 4. The strongly pronounced maximum at 50.000 kg/cm² is explained by a polymorphous transformation or by an electron transition. Cerium exhibits the same dependence between relative resistance and pressure; both metals have a cubically face-centered lattice. In the following papers, the authors will examine the resistance of lanthanides as a function of pressure. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of High-pressure Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/4

VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; SEMERCHAN, A.A.; POPOVA, S.V.; KUZIN, N.N.

Variations in the electric resistance of certain semiconductors
at pressures up to 300,000 kg./cm.². Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:757-
760 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin).
(Semiconductors—Electric properties)

VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; ITSKOVICH, Ye.A.; STANAYEVA, E.Ye.; RODINA, S.V.

New modification of SigSeg. Fiz. i ter. teo. 6 no. 7 1973-1975 51 162.
(MIRA 17118)

2. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

ITSKEVICH, Ye. S.; POPOVA, S. V.; ATABAYEVA, E. Ya.

Effect of pressure on the electric resistance of bismuth telluride.
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no. 2:306-309 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I. V. Obreimovym.

KABALKINA, S.S.; POPOVA, S.V.

Phase transitions in zinc and manganese fluorides at high pressures and temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1310-1312 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.

KABALKINA, S.S.; POPOVA, S.V.; SEREBRYANAYA, N.R.; VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.

New modification of Ag₂O with a laminar structure. Dokl.
AN SSSR 152 no.4:853-854 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin).

ITSKEVICH, Ye.S.; ATABAYEVA E.Ya.; POPOVA, S.V.

Effect of pressure on the electric resistance of bismuth
selenide. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6/1965:1168-69 64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

POPOVA, S.Ya.

New varieties of food concentrates. Kons.1 ov.prom. 14 no.2:19-20
F. '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Moskovskiy pishchevoy ordena Lenina kombinat imeni Mikoyana.
(Moscow--Food, Concentrated)

VIKTOROVA, Ye.A.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; POPOVA, S.Ye.

Alkylation of phenols by bifunctional compounds. Report No.8:
Catalytic alkylation of m- and p-cresols by 1,3-propanediols.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.7:1277-1280 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Cresol) (Propanediol)

POPOVA, T. A.

"Work of a Plate With a Rectangular Opening as an Element of the Wall of a High Building." Sub 19 Oct 51, Inst of Construction Engineering, Academy of Architecture USSR

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

ARTSYBASHEV, Ye.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
 VINOGRADOV, B.V., kand. geogr. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy
 sotr.; KUZNETSOV, V.V., pochvoved, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
 MARKOVSKIY, V.K., inzh.-gidrogeol., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
 MEYER, G.Ya., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy
 sotr.; NEFEDOV, K.Ye., inzh.-gidrogeol., aspirant; POPOVA,
 T.A., kand. biol. nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KELL',
 N.G., otv. red.; KUDRITSKIY, D.M., red. izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA,
 R.A., tekhn. red.

[Application of aerial methods for the study of underground
 waters; materials on the studies in Turkmenia, the north-
 western regions of the East European Plain, and the Caspian
 Depression]Primenenie aerometodov dlia izucheniia gruntovykh
 vod; materialy issledovaniia v severo-zapadnykh raionakh
 Russkoi ravniny v Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti Turkmenii. Mo-
 skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 141 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany
 nedr. Laboratoriya aerometodov. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Aka-
 demii nauk SSSR (for Kell').

(Water, Underground) (Aerial photogrammetry)

Thermal analysis of the system lithium fluoride-lithium metaborate. I. I. Kitagorodskii, T. A. Popova and O. K. Botvinkin. *Ann. inst. anal. phys.-chim. (Leningrad)* 6, 125-9; *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 4, 390-2 (1933).—A thermal investigation of the system LiF-LiBO₃ was undertaken with the object of finding a glass capable of transmitting ultra-violet rays. The melting diagram contains a max. corresponding to the complex compd. 2LiF.LiBO₃. Two polymorphic transformations in this compd., at 545° and 585°, were detd., also 2 in LiF, at 812° and 762°, and 1 in LiBO₃ at 785°. Eutectics were found at 681° for LiF-2LiF.3LiBO₃, contg. 66% LiBO₃, and at 710° for LiBO₃-2LiF.3LiBO₃, contg. 80% LiBO₃. S. L. Madorsky

*Calculation of Isotherms in Three-Phase Systems. T. A. Popova (Zhur. Fizich. Khimii (J. Phys. Chem.), 1935, 9, (1), 53-56; C. Abz., 1935, 20, 7771).—
 [In Russian.] A generalized system of 19 linear equations is derived to
 express the behaviour of three-phase systems. The results calculated by the
 equations show good agreement with the experimental data obtained by
 Kurnakov and Korenev, for the systems thallium-lead-tin and thallium-lead-
 cadmium (see Met. Abz., 1934, 1, 572).—N. B. V.

2

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Calculation of isotherms in quaternary systems. T. A. Popova. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 85-7 (1964).— Exptl. data for the system $\text{CaO-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$ over the temp. range 1435-1595° are discussed. F. H. R.

ASTM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

101000-117 One Set

101000-117 One Set

101000-117 One Set

System $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{MgO}-\text{SiO}_2$. O. K. Botvinkin, T. A. Pupova and N. S. Masanlova. Trans. 2nd Conf. Exper. Min., Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R. 1957, 87-101; *Minerolog. Abstr.* 7, 287.—From the constitutional diagram of this system in addn. to cristobalite, Na mono- and disilicates, forsterite, and eustatite, 3 new cryst. phases were found: $\text{Na}_2\text{MgSiO}_4$ (cubic, $n = 1.523$); $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ (monoclinic, $n = 1.641$, $n = 1.654$); and $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ (monoclinic, $n = 1.540$, $n = 1.546$). C. A. Silbert

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
CA										2									
Direction of crystallization in quaternary systems. F. A. Popov: <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 13, 820-8 (1939); cf. <i>C. A.</i> 31, 12880.—The calcn. from temp. data for the liquidus surface is described. B. C. P. A.																			
ADD-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									

1ST AND 2ND CRORES													3RD AND 4TH CRORES												
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES MODE																									
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Attempts at constructing isotherms in condensed systems. T. A. Popova (Sci. Research Inst. Glass, Moscow). <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 22, 265-60(1948) (in Russian).—Equations between the liquidus temp., the m.p. of the components, and the mole fractions of the components are derived. J. J. Bikerman																									
ASAC-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
FROM STRUCTURE													FROM COMPOSITION												
STRUCTURE													COMPOSITION												

1st AND 2nd EDITIONS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Possibility of a criterion for recognizing crystallization types. T. A. Popova (Sci. Research Inst. Glass, Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 22, 261-4 (1948) (in Russian); cf. preceding abstr.—An equation is given for the liquidus curve between 80 and 100% of a component. From the empirical value of a const. in the equation, the type of the system (presence or absence of solid solus.) can be deduced. J. J. Bikerman

ASAC-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

22000 BOWMAN

221127 ONE ONE 151

22000 BOWMAN

221127 ONE ONE 151

POPOVA, T. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Glass, Clay Products, Refractories,
and Enameled Metals

4
②
/ Quantitative analysis of glasses of the system sodium
oxide-lime-silica based on physicochemical properties.
T. A. Popova (All-Union Sci. Research Ceram. Inst.,
Moscow). *Soviet Anal. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 7, 321-11 (1952) (Engl.
translation).—See C.A. 47, 1907e. H. L. H.

9-3-59

POPOVA, T. A.

Chemistry, Physical and Theoretical

Selection of models in investigating condensed systems. Zhur.fiz.khim., 16, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

POPOVA, T.A.

2

USSR J

Quantitative analysis on basis of physical-chemical properties of mixtures. T.A. Popova. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 5(8), 54-60(1954); cf. C.A. 47, 1907g. Graphs of phys. consts. plotted against compn. on triangular coordinates are used to analyze 3-component mixts. For glass with the system $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{CaO}-\text{SiO}_2$ the compn. for 7 mixts. was calcd. 3 ways for each mixt.: from softening temp. and n , from sp. gr. and coeff. of expansion, and from n and coeff. of expansion. For the system $\text{NaF}-\text{KF}-\text{KCl}$, the compn. was calcd. for 6 mixts. on the basis of sp. gr. at 800° and the temp. of complete disappearance of crystals. Borilla Maverle

CH

MA 32

POPOVA, T.A.

Characteristics of vegetation as a groundwater indicator in
the zones of insufficient moisture and their reflection in
aerophotographs. Trudy MOIP 8:241-245 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

POPOVA, T.A.

Solving the problem of positions of a three-dimensional four-bar linkage by substituting it with a statically equivalent plane system.
Teor. mash. i mekh. no.98/99:126-140 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

POPOVA, T.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (adres: Sverdlovsk, ul. Krasno-armeyskaya, d. 34, kv. 2)

Development of sarcoma in the posterior part of the foot in an 11-year-old boy. Vest.khir. 74 no.3:73-74 Ap-My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (sav.prof. A.F.Zverev) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SARCOMA,

*foot, in child)

(FOOT, neoplasma,

*sarcoma, in child)

POPOVA, T.A., dotsent

Rare case of a benign gastric tumor in a child. Vest.khir. 76 no.8:
104-105 S '55. (MLRA8:11)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav.--prof. A.F.Zverev) Sverdlov-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta. Sverdlovsk, Krasnoarmeyskaya ul.
d. 34, kv.2.

(STOMACH, neoplasms,
benign tumor, in child)

POPOVA, T.A., dotsent (Sverdlovsk, Krasnoarmeyskaya ul., d.34, kv.2)

Intussusception caused by Meckel's diverticulum. Vest.khir. 78
no.3:111-112 Mr '57. (MLBA 10:6)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.F.Zverev)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MECKEL'S DIVERTICULUM, compl.
intussusception (Rus))
(INTUSSUSCEPTION, etiol. & pathogen.
Meckel's diverticulum (Rus))

POPOVA, T.A., SOBAKINA, A.N.

~~HEMATOMA~~ Hematoma in a child. Nov.khir.arkh. no.1:71 Ja-F '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(HEMATOMA)

POPOVA, T.A.

Megaduodenum on the basis of congenital stenosis of the duodenum.

Vest.khim. 84 no.3:112 Nr '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(DUODENUM—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

POPOVA, T.A., dotsent; DEVIATOV, N.N., dotsent [deceased]

So-called epiphyseal osteomyelitis in young children. Khirurgiia 39 no.4:124-128 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.F. Zverev) i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - dotsent N.N.Devyator [deceased]) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

POPOVA, T.A.

Phenological development of Liliiflorae. in Central
Kazakhstan. Bot. zhur. 48 no.9:1389-1394 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

ALEKSEYEV, L.S.; Prinimala uchastiye POPOVA, T.A., khimik

Removal of charred organic impurities from clays and
separation of clay minerals in coals. Lit. i pol. iskop.
no.1:153-155 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; ANTON'YEV, A.A., dots., red.; DROGICHINA,
E.A., prof., red.; KONCHALOVSKAYA, N.M., prof., red.;
PAVLOVA, I.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; POPOVA, T.B., kand.
med. nauk, red.; RABEN, A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RABEN,
A.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RASHEVSKAYA, A.M., prof., red.;
SHATALOV, N.N., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Occupational diseases in the chemical industry] Professional'-
nye zabolevaniia v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1965. 322 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet).

KONCHALOVSKAYA, N.M. prof.; POPOVA, T.B., kand. med. nauk

Some problems of the clinical aspects, course and outcome of chronic poisoning with dichloroethane. Trudy 1-go MMI 28:206-211 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Letavet).

KORCHALOVSKAYA, N.M.; LEBOVA, T.I.; SHENKOV, N.I.; DUBININ, A.M.

Clinicomorphological characteristics of toxic (occupational) hepatitis. Vest. ANU SSSR 19 no.7:27-30 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
ANU SSSR, Moskva i 1 Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni
Sechenova.

POPOVA, T.L.; KOLOBOVA, T.I.; SHMEL'KOV, F.I.

Increasing the efficiency of the PKS-2 bobbin rewinding machines. Khim.volok. no.5:74 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna.

(Textile machinery)

SOV/124-57-3-3421

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 113 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Popova, T. A.

TITLE: Certain Problems of the Static Working of a Plate With a Square Hole in its Plane (Nekotoryye voprosy staticheskoy raboty plastinki s kvadratnym otverstiyem v svoey ploskosti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issledovaniya prochnosti, zhestkosti i ustoychivosti krupnopanel'nykh konstruktsiy. Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit. po str-vu i arkhitekture, 1954, pp 129-175

ABSTRACT: The problem of the stresses and strains in a square plate with a square opening is studied by means of the grid method. It is assumed that this plate corresponds to an element of an exterior wall of a building, weakened by a window opening. Shear forces, which are symmetrical relative to the diagonals and skew-symmetrical relative to the axes passing through the midpoints of the sides of the plate, are applied along the external contour of the plate. In this case, because of the condition of antisymmetry relative to the two axes, the three arbitrary constants M_0 , N_0 , and Q_0 , necessary for the determination of the stress function at the

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SOV/124-57-3-3421

Certain Problems of the Static Working of a Plate With A Square Hole (cont.)

internal contour and its normal derivatives, are all equal to zero. This enables the author to confine the system to thirteen-term biharmonic equations, sufficient to solve the problem without drawing up the equation of strain continuity. The procedure of finding the displacement components by means of the finite-differences method is described. After investigating several plates with openings of different sizes, as well as a plate without any opening, the author arrives at the conclusion that for linear dimensions of openings of less than one-tenth the corresponding dimension of the plate, the presence of an opening does not affect the rigidity of the plate. For sizes of openings exceeding 0.8 the size of the side of the plate, the rigidity of the plate is equal to the rigidity of a casing with the same inside measurements. Results of an experimental investigation of the plate by the photoelastic method are given.

P. M. Varvak

Card 2/2

POPOVA, T.B.

5993 POPOVA, T. B. AND RASHKUBA, Y.M. Arkheologicheskiye Materialy s Khayevicheskikh
Kumyakh. Metos. Ucheniya. M., Goskultprosvetizat, 1954. 128s. s ill. 41.
Kart. 22sm. (m-vo Kul'tury RSFSR. Nauch.-issl-ed in-t Khayevicheskikh i Khayevicheskikh Raboty).
1.2.00 Blm 3R. 50k.- Bibliogr. S 72-73.-(55-929)p.
91(-0)(074)-069.53:902.6-(016,31)

SO: Knizhnyy Letopis', 1, 1955

POPOVA, T.D., inzh.

Effect of oil purification on the cooking process of pentaphthalic drying oil. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.1:32-33 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Labinskiy gosmaslosavod No.5.
(Labinsk--Drying oils)

PUPYNIN, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPOVA, T.D., inzh.

Selecting 3.3 kv. distributing equipment circuits for traction
substations using the distributed feeding system. Trudy MIIT
no.104:165-177 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Electric circuits) (Electric railroads--Substations)

LIBINZON, R.Ye.; KONSTANTINOVA, V.V.; POPOVA, T.G.; ROGACHEVA, S.A.

Mechanism of the therapeutic effect of high-polymeric DNA
in radiation sickness. Radiobiologiya 3 no.3:456-462 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

POPOVA, T. G.

Euglenineae - Russia, Northern

Euglenineae of North European U. S. S. R. Trudy Bot. inst., AN SSSR. Ser. 2 no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

- [illegible]

POPOVA, T.G.; POLYANSKIY, V.I., redaktor; KOROLEVA, L.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Classification of fresh-water algae; in fourteen parts] Opređelitel' presnovodnykh vodoroslei SSSR; v chetyrnadtsati vypuskakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaya nauka." No.7. [Euglenales] Evglenovye vodorosli. 1955. 281 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Algae)

GOLLERBAKH, M.M., professor; KOSINSKAYA, Ye.K.; POLYANSKY, V.I., professor; MATVIYENKO, A.M.; ZABELINA, M.M.; KISELEV, I.A.; PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.; SHEKHUKOVA, V.S.; POPOVA, T.G.; SAVICH, V.P., professor, zaslužennyy deyatel's nauki SSSR, redaktor; STREL'NIKOVA, L.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; GRIBOVA, M.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; GUBER, tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; KHROSH, A.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; KOROLEVA, L.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Guide to the fresh-water algae of the U.S.S.R.; in 14 volumes]
 Opredelitel' presnovodnykh vodoroslei SSSR; v chetyrnadtsati vypuskakh. Redaktsionnaya kollegiya: M.M. Gollerbakh, V.I. Polyanskii, V.P. Savich (otv. redaktor) Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaya nauka." No. 2 [Blue-green algae] Sinezelenye vodorosli. 1953. 651 p. no. 3 [Chrysophyta] Zolotistye vodorosli. 1954. 187 p. No. 4 [Diatomaceae] Diatomovye vodorosli 1951. 618 p. No. 6 [Pyrrophyta] Pirofitovye vodorosli 1954. 211 p. No. 7 [Euglenophyta] Evgenovye vodorosli 1955. 282 p. (MLRA 8:9)
 (Algae)

POPOVA, T.G.

Soil algae in reclaimed waste lands of Western Siberia. Trudy Biol.
inst. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.3:225-244 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Siberia, Western--Soil micro-organisms)
(Algae)

POPOVA, T.G.; SAFONOVA, T.A.

Distribution of euglenoid algae in bottom-land waters of the
middle reaches of the Ob' River and the adjacent taiga regions.
Trudy Biol. ~~inst.~~ Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:261-270 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(OB' VALLEY—~~FLAGELLATA~~)

POPOVA, T.G.; KUMINOVA, A.V.

Scientific Coordination Conference on the Studies of Vegetation of
Siberia and the Far East. Izv.SO AN SSSR no. 8. Ser. biol.-med.
nauk no.2:136-139 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

*

POPOVA, T. G.

Algological research in Western Siberia and the prospects for its development. Trudy TSSBS no. 8:5-8 '64.

Description of the algal population of the waters of Western Siberia according to the latitudinal zones, Ibid. 121-34. (MIRA 18:7)

LIBINZON, R. Ye.; KONSTANTINOVA, V. V.; MUKSINOVA, K. N.; POPOVA, T. G.;
ROGACHEVA, S. A.

Effectiveness of high-polymeric DNA in the treatment of
acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologiya 3 no.1:111-116
'63. (MIRA 16:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

L 11249-63

RWP(j)/RWT(1)/RWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/AMD/ASD--PC-L--RM/AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3001074

S/0205/63/003/003/0456/0462

64

AUTHOR: Libinon, R. Ye.; Konstantinova, V. V.; Popova, T. G.; Rogacheva, S. A.

TITLE: Problem of the therapeutic action mechanism of high polymer DNA during radiation sickness /9

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 456-462

TOPIC TAGS: high polymer DNA, therapeutic action mechanism, radiation sickness

ABSTRACT: In an earlier report the effectiveness of isologous high polymer DNA preparations in treating radiation sickness was shown. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the nature of the therapeutic action mechanism by examining what happens to administered preparations in normal and irradiated animals and the effect of DNA on proliferative processes in the marrow (number of nucleus-bearing cells and mitotic index). 55 rats of both sexes were irradiated with gamma rays from a Co sup 60 source with a 1000 r dose at 20 r/min. After 24 hrs the rats were given 5-6 mg DNA of the liver or spleen in 3 ml of physiologic solution. Behavior of DNA in the organism of the rat was studied by using labeled P sup 32 preparations of DNA. Results indicate that DNA preparations taken from the spleen are more effective than DNA liver preparations. High polymer DNA in the first

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001074

hours after administration is absorbed by liver, marrow, and spleen cells. Later it undergoes degradation and DNA synthesis takes place de novo. In normal animals the highest amount of activity connected with DNA is found in the marrow. Hematopoietic tissues of irradiated animals utilize the least amount of DNA. Higher mitotic activity and a greater number of nucleus-bearing cells are found in marrow of animals treated with DNA. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED 11Jul62

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

ch/wm

Card 2/2

MOZGOVOY, A. A.; SPASSKIY, A. A.; POPOVA, T. I.

Parasities - Novosibirsk Province

Work of the 257th Union Helminthological Expedition of 1946 at Lake Onany of the Novosibirsk Province. Trudy Gel'm. lab. no. 5, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 195²~~7~~, Uncl.

MOGADOV, A. A., POPOVA, T. I.

Parasites - Bialoveszhska Pushcha

Work of the 26th Union Helminthological Expedition of 1947 in the state preserve
"Bialovezhska Pushcha." Trudy Gel'm. lab. no. 5, 1951.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

POPCOVA, T. I.

"Strongyloidea of Domestic and Wild Animals, and of Man.
(Morphology, Biology, Methods, and Experimental Reconstruction
of the Phylogenetics and Zoogeography of Strongyloidea.)" Dr
Vet Sci, Khar'kov Veterinary Inst, Moscow, 1953. (IzVetBiol, No 1,
Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

POPOVA, T. I.

K izucheniyu shchekov' hermafroditov *Myxosporonychia* Weinland, 1958,
"Works on Helminthology" on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat. Akad.
Nauk, SSSR, Moskva, 1958, page 552
Helminthology Lab. AS USSR

POPOVA, T. I.

"Types of ontogenesis of parasitic Nematodes developing without intermediate host."

report submitted for 1st Intl Cong, Parasitology, Rome, 21-26 Sep 1964.

Moscow State Univ.

POPOVA, T. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Popova, T. I.	"Handbook of Parasitic Nematodes"	Laboratory of Helminthology, Academy of Sciences USSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

POPOVA, T.I., doktor veterinarnykh nauk; SKRYABIN, K.I., akademik, redaktor;
ZELENIKOVA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

Strongyloidea of animals and humans: Strongylidae. Osnovy nematodologii
5:5-223 '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Strongyloidea)

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[Strongyloidea parasitic in animals and man; Trichonematidae]
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In defense of the specific independence of some ascarids parasitic
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(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

MOZGOVOY, A.A.; POPOVA, T.I.; BORISOVA, L.N.

Helminths of swine in Khabarovsk Territory. Trudy Gel'm. lab.
13:5-11'63 (MIRA 17:3)

SHEMYAKINA, T.S.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; POPOVA, T.I.; KUPTSOVA, V.M.

Enthalpies of formation of sodium and potassium chloroniobates.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2387-2390 O '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

L 38706-66 EWI(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/WW/JG/JWD/GD

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SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0080/0085

AUTHOR: Pavlyuchenko, M. M.; Popova, T. I.

ORG: none

67
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TITLE: Kinetics of the thermal decomposition of lithium peroxide 27 27

SOURCE: Geterogennyye khimicheskiye reaktsii (Heterogenous chemical reactions). Minsk, Nauka i Tekhnika, 1965, 80-85

TOPIC TAGS: lithium compound, reaction rate, heat of decomposition, thermochemistry, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of decomposition of Li_2O_2 in the 280°-320°C range and at $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ -0.9 mm Hg of oxygen pressure was studied. The Li_2O_2 samples were prepared by pouring a solution of LiOH in 65%-H₂O₂ into ethyl alcohol at 0°C. The vacuum-dried product (for 5 hours at 80°-100°C) was found to contain 34.87% peroxide oxygen. The accuracy of decomposition temperature measurement was ±1°C. The decomposition curves for Li_2O_2 in the 280°-320°C range are graphed. The activation energy of Li_2O_2 decomposition was found to be 55.9 kcal/mole and the temperature coefficient

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ACC NR: AT6016860

of this decomposition was found to be 2.35. The Li_2O_3 decomposition occurs in the kinetic range and its rate is constant in $280^\circ\text{--}300^\circ\text{C}$ and is increasing in $300^\circ\text{--}320^\circ\text{C}$ range. It is postulated that during Li_2O_2 decomposition two processes, decomposition of O_2^- ions and formation of metal oxide, take place simultaneously. The loss of energy due to decomposition of the peroxide ion O_2^- is compensated by reduction in distance between O_2^- ion and Li^+ ions in the product Li_2O . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/25M

KOVALEV, M.M.; POPOVA, I.I. (Chelyabinsk)

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